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W. H. MAY
& SON

1902



STECHER LITH. CO. ROCK, N.Y.

Alexandria, Va.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE in presenting to you our Seed Catalogue, and hope to receive your orders for anything you may need. We have endeavored to make it as complete and compact as possible, avoiding long, superfluous descriptions.

The seeds we have to offer have been carefully grown and selected, and are of the highest germinating power and best quality.

Our aim is to offer such seeds as will not only grow, but produce the finest vegetables in the land.

We trust you will examine this catalogue carefully, and if you should favor us with your orders, it shall be our highest aim to so fill them as will insure your entire confidence and further patronage.

Very truly yours,

W. H. MAY & SON, Seedsmen,
Alexandria, Va.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SHOPPING BY MAIL.—Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, at 8 cents per pound or two ounces for 1 cent in packages of four pounds and under, with both promptness and safety; therefore customers located in the most remote parts of the country can just as readily obtain our seeds as those residing in our own city.

We do not permit our customers to assume any risk whatever in ordering, but place those located at a distance on the same footing as those who call at our store.

SEED POSTPAID BY MAIL.—At prices quoted *we send Seeds by packet, ounce, and quarter pound, by mail, postpaid, without extra charge.*

For bulk prices on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, etc. (not including postage), *see Special Price List.*

MARKET GARDENERS who buy seeds in large quantities are requested to write for special prices. While prices quoted are very reasonable, yet we have orders for large quantities of certain seeds (Cabbage, Cucumber, Onion, Melon, etc.), and the purchaser naturally expects to buy at a price lower than that charged for a single pound.

HOW TO ORDER.—Be very careful to always sign your name, post-office, county, and state on each and every letter sent us. Cash should always accompany the order. Money can be sent safely either by post-office order, bank draft, express, postal note, or by registered letter. Stamps taken the same as cash.

ABOUT WARRANTING OUR SEEDS.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed is sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has basked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and they may perish for this cause alone. Besides these, there are numerous insects, both above and below the ground, that may attack the plant.

For these reasons we wish to state: That, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we can sell no seeds with warranty, and cannot in any way become responsible for the crop.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Asparagus.

Early in spring soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, and then plant in drills two inches deep and one foot apart from row to row. When one-year old transplant into permanent beds, which should be made very rich with stable manure, and also receive a dressing of salt.

Conover's Colossal.—A large variety, requiring the richest soil, and then producing immense shoots of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts., by mail.

For prices on large quantities, see wholesale list.

Beans.

Dwarf or Bush.

Plant two or three inches apart, in rows two and a half feet apart, in light, rich soil; hoe often, never when the vines are wet. Beans are very sensitive to cold and frost, and should not be planted before the middle of spring; they can be sown as late as the middle of July.

Currie's Rust-Proof.—Seed brownish-black, similar in appearance to Black-wax, but larger. One of the earliest wax beans, vigorous, productive, bearing large, flat wax pods of the finest quality, well meriting the name rust-proof, as it has for the past ten years matured crops free from rust when other wax sorts were entirely ruined.

Golden Wax.—Early, remarkably strong and vigorous growing, producing flat golden pods of fine quality. A wonderful cropper.

Dwarf Black-Wax.—Early; prolific; round, tender, waxy pods of the very highest quality.

Improved Red-Valentine.—The most valuable green, round podded bean for market gardeners; early; vigorous; habit upright, holding the pods well up from the ground. In earliness, uniformity in ripening and freedom from flat pods, this is a great improvement on other strains.

Red Valentine.—Similar to the preceding, but it is not quite so uniform in growth.

Stringless Green Pod.—We have in this variety a bean that is early, bearing thick, meaty, straight green pods, crisp, tender and stringless. Sure to have large sale as soon as distributed.

Early Mohawk.—One of the oldest and best known sorts. Hardest of any, even resisting a slight degree of frost successfully, leaves and vine large, coarse and straggling, early and very prolific. Pods long, nearly straight, broad and flat.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—A true bush form of the large white Lima. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of



Improved Valentine Bean.

stout growth and always erect; large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and flavor to the well known large Pole Linas.

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Early, upright in growth, having in profusion long, flat pods, of fair quality, if gathered when young.

Extra Early Improved Refugee.—This is a great improvement on the old and well-known Refugee, as it is a long way earlier, being fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. More dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid and tender and of the most excellent quality when cooked for table use or for canning or pickling.

White Navy.—A field variety; one of the best and most prolific of any in cultivation at the present time.

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING.

Horticultural (Wren's Egg, or Speckled Cranberry).—Productive and tender. Is an excellent corn bean.

Large White Lima.—A high runner, and bears profusely; in quality it is sur-

passed by no other variety. The Limas will thrive on heavier soils and in a higher heat than other sorts. In planting, place the eye down.

Lazy Wife.—An excellent late green-podded pole bean. Pods of a medium dark green color, broad, thick, very fleshy, and entirely stringless. The pods remain green and tender until nearly ripe. Beans are white, and excellent as shell-beans for winter use.

Beet.

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow as soon as the ground will permit, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to three inches in the row. Always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

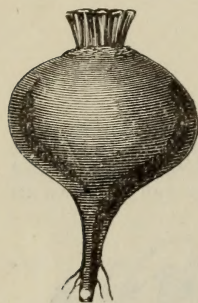
Extra Early Egyptian.—This matures quicker than any other sort; roots of fine turnip form when young, but becoming irregular at maturity. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts., by mail.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This variety is destined to a great extent to supersede the Egyptian; color, deep red. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

May's Blood Turnip.—One of the finest strains of turnip beet in cultivation; very tender, which quality it retains longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

Early Blood Turnip.—The old standby, and a universal favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

Early Bassano.—Early as the above, growing to a large size, and is the best variety to sow for Washington market: flesh pink, zoned with white. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.



Eclipse Beet.

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

The following varieties are grown for feeding stock:

Yellow Globe Mangel.—Roots of large size and globular form; is better adapted for shallow soil. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—A most excellent variety for feeding stock, and a heavy cropper in deep soil, producing enormous crops. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Cabbage.

The early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, and transplanted. The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring.

Extra Early Express.—We claim for this cabbage that it is the earliest cabbage grown; that it always heads hard. It is listed under many new names. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

See list for prices in bulk.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—Earliest strain of this standard market sort. None better for first early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Early Large Jersey Wakefield.—Succeeds the Early Jersey. It is of large size, but, about ten days later. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Early Summer.—The earliest large heading cabbage; they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Ours is pure stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

Early Flat Dutch.—An excellent second early sort, which does particularly well.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for general use; a sure header; it suffers less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.

Premium Flat Dutch.—A good American strain of late cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Premium Drumhead.—Large standard late variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

May's Excelsior Flat Dutch.—This is a magnificent cabbage; it is large, solid and a sure header. This we consider superior to any other variety for summer or fall use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

Drumhead Savoy.—The best of all the Savoy cabbages for general market or house use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.



Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Cauliflower.

A good, extra rich soil is essential for the successful cultivation of this vegetable; our most experienced cultivators, however, acknowledge the advantage of a cool, moist season. Cultivate the same as for cabbage, watering liberally during the dry weather.

Early Snowball.—Its merits, having been so fully described, advertised and proved, need no repetition at our hands. It is one of the earliest varieties in cultivation, and it does equally as well for late planting. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85 cts.; oz., \$3.

Celery.

Celery raising is becoming more and more popular every year. It can be successfully grown with but little labor in any good garden, if plenty of well-rotted manure is used. It delights, however, in low, moist or rich bottom land, well-drained muck soil.

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in hot-beds or very early in the open ground, and when about two inches high, transplant so that they may stand three inches apart; when the plants are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The best result for general crop is obtained from setting the plants from the first of June to the first of July; plant in rows three or four feet apart, with the plant six inches apart in the rows.

White Plume.—This variety is now grown more extensively in this vicinity than all others. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Golden Heart.—A distinct variety of sturdy, dwarf habit; it is entirely solid, and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Boston Market.—Grown almost exclusively by Boston gardeners; of superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Golden Self-Blanching.—Similar to the White Plume in its self-blanching characteristics, but of a deep golden yellow color; in some localities is preferred to the White Plume. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

White Solid.—The best of the large growing varieties, attaining a height under good cultivation of two feet; it grows freely in a hot, dry atmosphere. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Golden Rose, or Paris Yellow.—This is a development of the Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful, rich, golden yellow color, but differ-

ing in the color of the ribs, which are tinged and diffused with a warm rosy pink. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle, and the finest flavored celery we have ever tasted; its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, which, with



White Plume Celery.

its hardness and solidity, recommends it as one of the best varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Giant Pascal.—A selection from the well-known Self-Blanching Celery. It partakes of the best qualities of that variety, is somewhat larger, and an

excellent keeper. It is of a fine, nutty flavor, being entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp; the width and thickness of these are distinctive features of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Corn.

One quart of seed to 200 hills.

The first planting in this vicinity begins about the 1st of May, and for a succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July. Plant in hills, three or four feet apart each way, six kernals in a hill; thin out to four plants.



Stowell's
Evergreen
Sweet

Extra Early Adams.—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.40; dozen ears, 25 cts.

Early Adams, or Burlington.—Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; peck, 70 cts.; bushel, \$2.40; dozen ears, 25 cts.

Crosby's Early Sugar.—An excellent early sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.—This variety is intermediate in its season; will supply the table till October; the best market variety. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.

Mammoth Sweet.—A late, sweet variety; the largest eared in cultivation. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

Country Gentleman Sugar.—This is the sweetest and most deliciously flavored of all sugar corn. It is the finest variety for the table, and will delight the most fastidious epicure. It produces three to four ears to the stalk, and retains its greenness longer than other sorts. Qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

CARROT.

The secret of success is to secure the quick germination and rapid growth of the young plants, which may be accomplished by rich, well-prepared soil, covering the seed from one-half to one inch and pressing the soil firmly over the seed with the feet or roller. Sow when cherry trees are in bloom; but if planting is delayed, soak the seed twenty-four hours in tepid water, then dry the surface with plaster and sow.

Early Scarlet Horn.—This is the best early variety; valuable for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Half-Long Stump-Rooted Nantes.—The best variety for bunching for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.



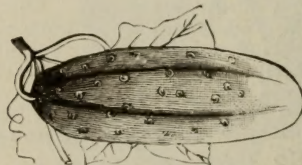
Long Orange
Carrot.

Long Orange.—A standard sort; excellent for table or stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Danvers.—The remarkable thing about this variety, aside from its quality, is its enormous yield. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

CUCUMBER.

Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly



Early White-Spine Cucumber.

with the soil of each a shovelfull of well-rotted manure. When danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when

large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.

Early Frame.—A standard sort for the table and for pickling; of medium size. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Improved White-Spine.—This, a favorite market variety, is a handsome fruit, deep green; flesh crisp and of fine flavor, and is the main early variety planted for market purposes. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Long Green.—A fine fruit; dark green; firm and crisp. Pkt., 4 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Gherkin.—A small variety, grown exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Jersey Pickling.—A very prolific variety, combining all the qualities desired by those who raise cucumbers for commercial pickles; used almost exclusively by

all the large pickling houses. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

EGG-PLANT.

Sow early in the hot-bed. When plants are three or four inches high, transplant two feet apart in rich, warm, dry soil. Cultivate the same as cabbage. Many gardeners grow the young plants in small pots, to avoid a check when planting out, as well as to get the plants on faster. The pot plants can be readily handled and protected also.

Large New York Purple.—Large, round; of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

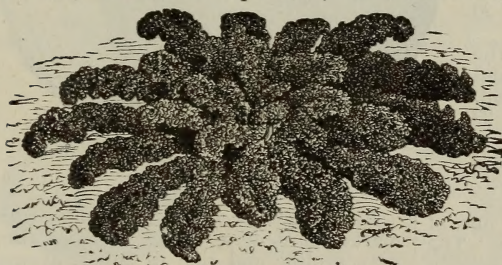
ENDIVE.

One of the best salads for fall and winter use. For early, sow about the middle of April; for fall and winter use, sow in July.

Green Curled.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

KALE or BORECOLE.

May be sown in September, and treated like spinach; very hardy, furnishes a fine salad in early spring.



Kale.

variety, large, and of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.

LETTUCE.

A very rich soil is necessary to produce fine-head lettuce, and its tender quality depends much upon a quick growth. For early use, sow in hot-beds. Hoe frequently, and if necessary it may be watered during any dry time. The best lettuce will fail to head in dry weather.

White Cabbage.—Heads well formed and of good size, excellent for summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Simpson.—An improved variety of the the Early Curled Silesia, good for forcing, and a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Hanson.—One of the very best. Heads green outside, white within, grows to a remarkable size and is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Dwarf, Green, Curled Scotch. Dwarf, leaves of a bright green and very tender, height, 4 to 6 inches, leaves frequently spreading to 2 feet in diameter. 15 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

LEEK.

Sow in seed-bed, middle of spring. When the plants are three or four inches high transplant in rows.

American Flag.—A superior

Salamander.—One of the leading varieties for summer use, two very important things in its favor are: its power in resisting the heat and drouth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.



Cabbage Lettuce.

Big Boston.—The same in color, shape and general appearance as the Boston Market, but double the size. A most de-

sirable sort either for forcing in cold frames or planting in open ground. Is popular with truckers, as it makes large, solid, salable heads. Very highly recommended by those who have tried it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.

Early Tennis Ball or Boston Market.—White seed, white and crisp, one of the best and earliest for forcing. This variety

forms a very compact head, with few outer leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Prize Head.—Heads of mammoth size, said to grow a foot in diameter, remains tender and crisp throughout the season, very hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.

Muskmelons.

Cultivate the same as Cucumber, they succeed best in a light soil.

Green Nutmeg.—Skin dark green, finely netted, greenish yellow and very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

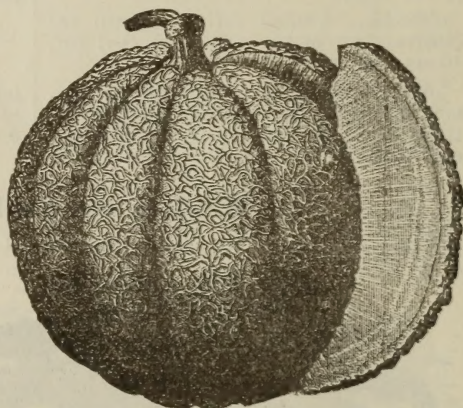
Extra Early Hackensack.—Netted, green flesh and excellent; very showy market variety and an excellent keeper; ten days earlier than the Old Hackensack. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Baltimore Acme or Stone.—A very prolific melon, largely cultivated by market gardeners for city and hotel trade, rich in flavor, thick flesh, bright green in color, in shape somewhat long, netted and deeply ribbed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Large Green Citron.—One of the best cantaloupes grown; flesh and skin deep green; thickly netted. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Jenny Lind.—Small, round, extra early, fine netted, of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

Rocky Ford.—This has become one of the most popular of small melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60 cts.



Hackensack Melon.

Large Hackensack.—Very popular with market gardeners, being of large size, very prolific and rich in flavor, always commands a ready sale, growing more popular each season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

WATERMELONS.

Culture.—One ounce of seed to thirty hills. Watermelons require a rich, sandy soil for best development. Cultivate the same as for Cantaloupes, except that the hills should be eight to ten feet apart.

Florida Favorite.—This we consider the richest and sweetest flavored melon grown, of medium size and prolific. The best of all for family garden. It is now very popular with the truckers and melon growers of Maryland and Virginia, and sells readily in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Cuban Queen.—One of the largest melons known, skin stripped light and dark green, rind medium thick, but the fruit



Baltimore Melon.

Montreal Market.—Grows to a very large size, deeply ribbed, and flattened at both ends, very thick flesh, rich in flavor, often attains a weight of twenty pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

stands shipment well. Flesh red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy.—Standard Southern variety, possessing remarkable shipping qualities, oblong, scarlet flesh, crisp and juicy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Dile.—It is earlier and larger than the well known and popular Kolb Gem, and in color a darker green, with beautiful stripes, making it one of the handsomest melons on the market. Flesh deep red, sugary and melting. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Sweet Heart.—An entirely distinct and handsome new watermelon. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright red, solid and very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

McIver's Sugar Watermelon.—In outward appearance it somewhat resembles the old Rattlesnake. The quality, how-

ever, is much superior. It even surpasses such excellent varieties as Florida Favorite and Icing. It is also an extremely productive and hardy variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



Kolb's Gem Watermelon.

Kolb's Gem.—A great favorite among growers, being one of the best shippers and keepers, productive and one of the largest, in fact, a good melon in every way. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Onion.

Great care should be taken to secure the best seed. Northern grown seed will be pretty sure to produce better onions than Southern grown. Sow the seed just as soon as the ground can be got in good shape, if in March, using a seed drill; and it is almost useless to undertake even a small patch without a drill and a hand-cultivator, the work being so much easier. As soon as the onions are up so they can be seen the length of the row, give them the first hoeing. Never hoe deep, and always hoe the soil from the row, never to it. Good clean culture is essential.



White Silverskin.

White Portugal or American Silverskin.—Of mild flavor, fine for early winter use, and much esteemed for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20

cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.

Large Red Wethersfield.—Largely grown for general crop, large, productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.

Yellow Danvers.—One of the oldest sorts. Flat, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.

Onion Sets.—Market price.

Multiplier (or Potato).—Esteemed by many as the best variety for early use. It is large in size, of a mild, sweet sugary flavor; very early and large producer; the large onion produces several smaller ones around the bulb, growing mostly on top the ground. Market price.

PARSNIP.

They do the best on a deep, rich sandy soil. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six or eight to the foot.

Hollow Crown.—The best variety in cultivation; roots long, white, smooth, tender, sugary; of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.



THE QUICKEST PEA ON RECORD.

Peas.

Peas mature earliest in rich, light soil; for a general crop, a rich, deep loam, or inclining to clay, would be best. They thrive best if the ground has been manured for a previous crop, but if the ground is poor and requires manuring, take well-decomposed manure; for the dwarf-growing varieties you can hardly make the soil too rich. When grown for a market crop, they are never staked, but are sown in single rows, one inch apart, and three inches deep, the rows from three to four feet apart, according to the variety. When grown in gardens, they are sown in double rows, six to eight inches apart, the tall ones requiring brush, which is stuck in between.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Alaska.—The finest blue seeded extra early Pea known. The dark green color of the pods render it very desirable for transporting long distances, therefore proving a popular sort with canners and gardeners sending pods to markets. Very early, uniform in growth, almost entirely free from sports or runners. First-class in every respect. Seed round, blue, slightly pitted. Height two and one-half feet.

First and Best.—This will be found to possess in the highest degree all the desirable qualities of an extra early. Earli-

ness—We have found it to be second to none. Productiveness—It has produced more pods to the vine than any other variety that was equally early. Uniformity—of ripening first-class; the whole crop can be removed at one picking, while in uniformity of growth, in freedom from runners or sports, it is far in advance of any other extra early we have ever seen. Height two and one-half feet.

Nott's Excelsior.—Resembling in habit Carter's Premium Gem, but more dwarf and uniform in growth, height midway between American Wonder and Premium Gem. Being more uniform, productive

and earlier than either, it is far more desirable, as the peas possess the same tender quality and delicate flavor, while the pods are larger and better filled. This pea well deserves the extensive sale which it now has, and is certain to greatly increase. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder, height twelve inches.

American Wonder.—Vigorous, productive, with dark, luxuriant foliage having the peculiar habit of producing the leaves on one side of the stalk, responding generously to high culture, very desirable and popular for private gardens. Seed green, wrinkled; height nine inches.

MEDIUM EARLY PEAS.

Extra Early Philadelphia.—This is a very early variety, growing about two and one-half feet high; pods well filled with good-sized peas; productive.

Premium Gem.—This variety combines two very desirable qualities, being very dwarf and green wrinkled; it is also of superior quality.

Advancer.—Seed green, wrinkled; height, two feet; next to the Gem in earliness; pods large and well filled with peas of a delicious flavor; a very popular variety both for family and market purposes.

Yorkshire Hero.—One of the oldest and best known sorts; height two feet; seed

green, wrinkled; medium late; large, broad flat pod produced on the top of the vine; hardy and productive.

LATE PEAS.

Telephone.—Seed light green, wrinkled; height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; pods unusually large size; elegant shape, slightly curved and well filled with large peas of good quality.

Stratagem.—Large green wrinkled peas of good flavor; height 2 feet; luxuriant foliage; large handsome pods; one of the most showy varieties.

Champion of England.—One of the oldest and best of the wrinkled peas; height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; fairly productive; broad flat pods; peas of finest flavor.

Marrowfat Black-eyed.—Grows about 4 feet high; a popular market variety.

Marrowfat Dwarf White.—A favorite market sort; it grows about three feet high; good quality, but late.

Parsley.

Requires rich, mellow soil; the seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early in the spring as possible, and the plants transplanted when they are two inches high; the oftener they are transplanted and cut back the finer and more perfect the leaves will be.

Double Curled.—A fine, dwarf, curled variety; it is hardy and slow running to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Pumpkin.

Plant in the field among corn, or compost heap; they will grow in any situation, and in any kind of soil.

Cashaw.—Long crook-neck; splendid for table use or feeding stock; fine flavored and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Large Cheese.—About the most desirable variety for culinary purposes; light yellow, with very thick, sweet, brittle flesh, and a most excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Connecticut Field.—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock for winter feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Pepper.

Should be sown in hot-bed early in March, and transplanted in open ground as soon as weather permits. The plants should be set in warm, mellow soil, in drills two feet apart, and about two feet apart in the row, or may be sown in open



ground as soon as weather permits and all danger of frost is over.

Long Red Cayenne.—A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and when ripe of a bright red color; extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—A very large sort, of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for a mixed pickle; flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Ruby King.—A very beautiful and attractive variety, producing fruit of a bright ruby red color, of large size and remarkably mild and pleasant flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Radish.

A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, well-rotted manure and a liberal dressing of salt, will be most likely to grow them brittle and free from worms. It should be borne in mind that radishes should have plenty of room and be grown quickly, or they will be tough and wormy.

Early Scarlet Turnip.—Round, with a short-top; good for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top.—The leading out-door quick growing sort, both for private use and market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

White Turnip.—Like the Scarlet in shape, but a pure white color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.—For hot-bed forcing there is no globe-shape variety so desirable. It is early, has the handsomest color, the market gardener's fa-

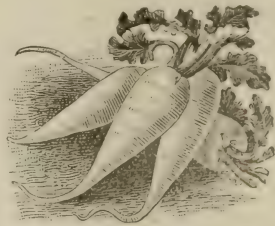


Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

vorite as a forcing radish. It forms small tops and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Chartier.—Exceedingly handsome, being of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the

bottom. It is very tender; has attained great popularity throughout the country. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.



White Strasburgh.

White Strasburgh.—A very desirable summer variety; very much liked by our market gardeners, all claiming it to be one of the quickest growing of all large radishes; both skin and flesh white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size, and withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

French Breakfast.—A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small, of quick growth; very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Yellow Summer Turnip.—Grows to perfection in the hottest weather. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

The Lightning Scarlet Forcing.—This is the earliest forcing variety in the world, ready for the table within three weeks from sowing; of turnip shape, of a bright scarlet color; flesh tender and exceedingly delicate in flavor. Per oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Winter Varieties.

Sow about the same time as winter turnips.

Scarlet China.—Form rather conical and very smooth; of a bright rose color; flesh firm, like the Black Spanish, but more pungent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

White China.—Similar in shape to the preceding. Average specimens are about five inches in length by two inches in diameter. Flesh rather piquant, solid and brittle. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Black Spanish.—One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes, and an excellent sort for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.

Spinach.

Spinach is more productive and of better quality if grown in rich soil. The

main crop is sown in September for spring use, and although extremely hardy requires to be occasionally protected by a light covering of hay during the winter. Sow in drills twelve inches apart, thinning out the plant to three inches.

Curled Savoy or Bloomsdale.—Leaves large, thick, round, wrinkled; favorite among truckers. Our stock is American grown, and not surpassed by any other sort sold under this name. It lies light in boxes or barrels, and being less liable to heat; will keep longer in good condition. Oz., 5 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

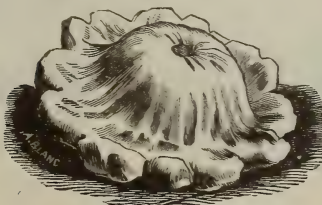
Salsify.

Resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a similar flavor. Sow early and quite deep and give the same culture as recommended for the Carrot. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring. Store a quantity in the sand for winter.

Sandwich Island Salsify.—Until the introduction of this improved variety there was in cultivation only one variety of Salsify—the Long White French. This New Mammoth Salsify grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their size, are of a very superior quality and very delicate in flavor; it is such a decided improvement that we are quite sure all market gardeners will use it exclusively, and thus increase the value of their crop of this useful vegetable, now not appreciated as it should be. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.

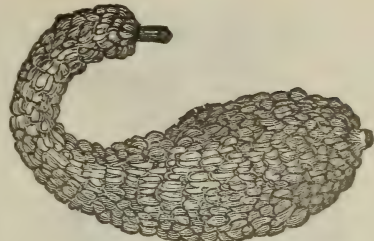
Squash.

The plants are very tender and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather; the general principle of culture are the same as those given for cucum-



Early White Bush Squash.

bers and melons. Care should be taken not to break the stems from those intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.



Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

Summer Crook-Neck.—One of the best; very early and productive; color, bright yellow; a standard variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop.—An early, flat, scalloped shaped variety; color, yellow; very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Early White Bush Scallop.—Similar in form to the preceding, but with a clear white skin. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Boston Marrow.—Flesh rich salmon yellow, sweet and dry; fall and winter variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Hubbard.—Generally considered the best winter squash grown; flesh dark yellow, fine grained, dry and sweet, almost as good as a sweet potato; very productive; color, green when ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Turnips.

The Turnip is grown both as a field and garden crop, and is one of the staple products of the farm. Culture very simple; sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches wide and thin to about six inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals of every two weeks. Sow from April until September; the best crop is that which is sown late, as warm weather and insects are often disastrous to early crops.

White Egg.—A new quick-growing, egg-shape, pure white variety of extraordinary firmness and solidity; flesh sweet, firm and mild. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved.—This is a very early variety, and is very rapidly taking the place of all other flat turnips for table use; form round, flat, medium size; very small tops, with but few leaves, which are of entire upright growth, resembling horse radish leaves in shape; flesh fine grained, and of exceeding rich, buttery flavor; a purely American variety. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Yellow Aberdeen.—Medium size, form round, yellow-fleshed, purple top, hardy and productive; keeps well; desirable either for table or for stock.



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

Purple-Top Globe.—An early Globe turnip; well shaped, smooth and a favorite sort both for market gardeners and private use; a good keeper. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

White Flat Dutch.—This variety grows nearly half out of the ground. It is well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

White Globe.—Valuable alike for table and for stock. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Amber Globe.—One of the best varieties, whether for table use, field crops or for

stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top; hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows large. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnip yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and excellent. Keeps well. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Ruta-Bagas or Swedes.

These are a distinct class, and should be sown at least one month before the others.

Improved Purple-Top Yellow Ruta-Baga. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation; hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green; the best in every respect. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

Special prices made on Turnips and Ruta-Bagas in quantities of five pounds and over.

Tomatoes.

This delicious vegetable is one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first of March. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart in another bed or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant for a pot. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a small box or flower pot, and placing in a sunny window of the room or kitchen.

Beauty.—One of the finest variety; fruit large and smooth, thick-skinned and not liable to crack; glossy crimson in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Perfection.—Quite early; perfectly smooth, solid and round in shape. Very productive and good in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

The Stone.—This is deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Stone Tomato.

Red Queen.—The Red Queen is perfectly smooth, of a fair size, and fine and distinct in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

Acme.—One of the best. Vine medium size, but vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit medium sized, oval, very smooth, exceedingly bright, rich, crimson-scarlet color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Paragon.—A very popular variety; color bright crimson; smooth, solid, of excellent flavor; bears transportation well; very productive; an excellent market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Selected Trophy.—The popularity of the Trophy is equal that of any other variety.

This variety is noted for its solidity and beauty. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

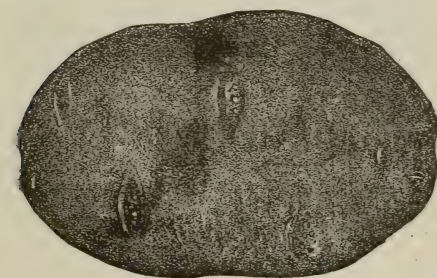
Atlantic Prize.—An excellent extra early red tomato, and while it does not run as regularly smooth as the Paragon, it ripens very evenly. Pkts., 5 cts. and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

New Dwarf Champion Tomatoes.—This variety is distinct from anything in the tomato line. It stands up well even when loaded with fruit, in consequence of having a stiff bushy stem. The crop ripens up early and evenly. It is smooth, medium in size, Acme in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Yellow Plum.—For pickles and preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Potatoes.

Can be grown in almost any kind of soil having the requisite fertility. Light soil, however, is the best adapted to its wants, and as a rule produces a drier cooking and better flavored potato. Plant as early in the spring as the ground is in good condition, in rows three feet apart, covering three to four inches deep, and use May's Potato Fertilizer.



Our potatoes are all Northern grown stock of the best quality, 165 pounds to the barrel-sack.

One bushel of eyes will plant 100 yards.

The Early Rose.—This variety has occupied the leading place among potatoes for the past thirty-five years, and we know of no variety that can outclass it to-day for a sure early potato. Please bear in mind that the Seed Rose that we offer you is grown

in Maine on new land and should not be confounded with common run-out Rose whose vitality has been exhausted.

Early Beauty Hebron.—For many years a standard variety, combining excellences about as well as any potato grown. It cannot be surpassed as a sure cropper and in eating qualities.

Early Ohio.—A week earlier than the Early Rose and quite popular in some sections. The tubers are oval, oblong-round at the seed end. It is productive, a good keeper and of fine quality, though not well adapted to dry upland.

Early Harvest.—A handsome, very early, large white potato. It is very productive and of the best quality, making it especially valuable as an early market variety.

White Rose.—A handsome smooth white variety. It is a good cropper, perfect quality and not inclined to rot. About one week later than the Early Rose.

Early Fortune.—A very handsome extra early Potato. One of the earliest grown. Tubers large and smooth; free from scab or rot. Quality, shape, and color the

best. There are a large number of potatoes in the hill, which will grow to marketable size, provided May's Potato Fertilizer is used to force the growth before they ripen.

Red Bliss, Triumph, or Stray Beauty.—It is the earliest variety grown, and matures quickly. Tubers are round, uniform in shape, never rot, and of a bright red color. Good for early use only.

White Bliss or Pride of the South.—Same as the Red Bliss, except in color. In ripening the vines die down all at once, thus giving the blight no chance to work. It is a quick strong vigorous grower; used largely for market purposes.

Burbank.—This variety is largely used as an old reliable late potato. It is of fair size, a late keeper and of good flavor. It does best in heavy soil.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2.—A valuable large, late smooth white potato. It is a great cropper in light soil.

Grass Seeds.

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage :
100-pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Red Top (Agrostis Vulgaris).—It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, use about twenty-eight pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

Red Top.—Prime Chaff Seed.

Red Top.—Choice Chaff Seed.

Red Top.—Fancy (cleaned from chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre.

Orchard Grass (Dactylis glomerata).—One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time as clover the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone about twenty-eight pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns.

Tall Meadow Out Grass (Avena elatior).—A hardy perennial much used in the south and west. Its roots penetrate deep and it thrives on any good soil. It yields a heavy crop and is valuable both for meadow and pasture. If used alone sow about thirty to forty pounds per acre.

Meadow Fescue, Randall or English Blue

Grass (Festuca pratensis).—A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil. This is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed. Sow about twenty-five pounds per acre.

Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium perenne).—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow thirty to forty pounds per acre, in spring.

Timothy (Phleum pratense).—This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in Virginia. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses.

Extra Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth,



sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For fall seeding sow before the autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become well established, and before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—A thoroughly good inexpensive mixture. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy Clean (*Poa pratensis*).—Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage about twenty-eight pounds per acre will be required. Sow early in the spring, or in October or November.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa memorialis*).—Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Sow about thirty pounds per acre.

Clover Seeds.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).—It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow, seed at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush, or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established.

Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*).—The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone.

Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual variety, in common use for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on sandy



Crimson Trefoil or Scarlet Italian Clover.

soils. The yield in fodder is immense, and after-cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black, leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August, July, or September. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre.

Mammoth, or Large Red (Trifolium pratense).—Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Medium Red, or June (Trifolium pra-

tense).—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones.

White Dutch (Trifolium repens).—A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

Field, Forage and Silo Seeds.

We give special attention to the quality of all our Farm Seeds. It is our aim to send out absolutely pure stock, true to name. For green manures, we recommend sowing thickly, Scarlet Clover, Sugar Cane, Field Pea, Rye and Oats, and plowing under when six to eight inches high.

Owing to market fluctuation, impossible to quote prices. When in need, state quantity, and we will be pleased to send samples and quote lowest market prices. Add ten cents per pound extra if sent by mail.

Cow Peas.

The Great Land Renovator.

Their value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover, they draw from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

The yield of green vines per acre runs ordinarily from five to fifteen tons.

The yield of peas vary according to varieties, condition of soil, etc., from ten to thirty bushels per acre.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam, but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Sow 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in

mind that the Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past.

Black.—Matures quickly, best variety for the northern section of Virginia, gives a large yield of vines and peas.

Black Eye.—Similar to the Black as to yield of vines and peas, generally more prolific, requires a little longer season to mature.

Whip-poor-Will.—An early variety, tall, upright, medium yield of vines, large yield of peas for which they are particularly grown. Highly recommended for "hogging down."

Clay.—The leading variety in the South. Large yield of vines and peas, but requires longer season to mature than the former named varieties. Fine for summer pasture or green feeding, or to turn under green for soiling.

Wonderful or Unknown.—This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates.

Soja Bean.—This valuable forage plant has attracted increased attention yearly. It is one of the most nutritious of all vegetable products. It will produce a crop of twenty to thirty bushels per acre,

and is as easily grown as other beans. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder it is very valuable, and nearly equal to clover for fertilizing. The dry beans when ground make an excellent meal for feeding to milch cows. Sow half a bushel per acre broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre.

Canada Field Peas.—For fodder, in mixture with oats, sow in March or April at the rate of two bushels each per acre, or sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under. Used as feed for pigeons.

Vetches.

Sand, Winter or Hairy Vetch (Vicia villosa).—Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. Is sown either in fall or spring, and generally mixed with rye as a support to the plants. Grows to a height of from three to four feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. Should be sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre.

Millet.

Hungarian (Panicum Germanicum).—This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. At market price.

Millet, Common (Panicum miliaceum).—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about twenty-five pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1.

Millet, German, or Golden.—An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance.

Rye, Fall or Winter.—The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of November. Prepare the ground as for wheat and sow broadcast, or with a drill at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall and early spring pasture, and is one of the best to turn under for green manure. 3 lbs. by mail 50 cts.; \$1.00 per bushel of 56 lbs.

Kaffir Corn.—Produces two to four heads from a single stalk. Stands drouth wonderfully, and yields paying crops of grain or forage, even in dry seasons when corn has utterly failed. The whole stalk, as well as blades makes excellent fodder, and all stock eat it greedily. Sow in rows three feet apart, five pounds per acre; broadcast, fifteen pounds per acre.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.—May be grown to great advantage in waste ground, from early spring to the latter part of July. An excellent and cheap food for fowls. Plant ten to twelve pounds per acre. 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall crop in July, August and September. It is sown broadcast, six pounds to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case three pounds to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they gain weight faster on this than on any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost.

Oats.

Broadcast two to three bushels to the acre.

Bonanza.—One of the earliest and best Winter Oats; very prolific.

White, Black, also Mixed.

Buckwheat.

Should be sown about the middle of July broadcast, using from three-quarters to one bushel to the acre.

Japanese.—This new sort has proven to be much earlier and more productive than any other variety. The grains are very large and of a rich brown color. It excels all in yield and earliness.

Silver Hull.—A very good and popular variety. The grain is of a light gray color, is rounder than the common variety, has a much thinner husk, matures earlier, and yields a half more to the acre.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane.

Plant in drills three-quarters to one bushel; broadcast, one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure crop, being a great drouth resister and an immense yielder, producing many tons of most nutritious green food to the acre. Specially fine for food for milch cows when pasture is short.

Early Orange Cane.—A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety.

The stalk is heavier, and a little later than the Amber.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup.

Broom Corn.

Plant eight to ten quarts to the acre.

Improved Evergreen.—The best for general cultivation; brush firm, of good length and bright green color.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum Basilicum*).—The leaves and tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Majoram, Sweet (*Origanum Majorana*).—For seasoning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Sage (*Salvia Officinalis*).—The leaves

and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

Savory, Summer (*Satureja Hortensis*).—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Thyme, Broad-leaved, (*Thymus Vulgaris*).—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Imported Bulbs for Fall Planting.

Ready in September.

Hyacinths.—Red, White and Blue, 7 cents each.

Crocus.—Mixed varieties, 15 cents per dozen.

Crocus.—Named varieties, 20 cents per dozen.

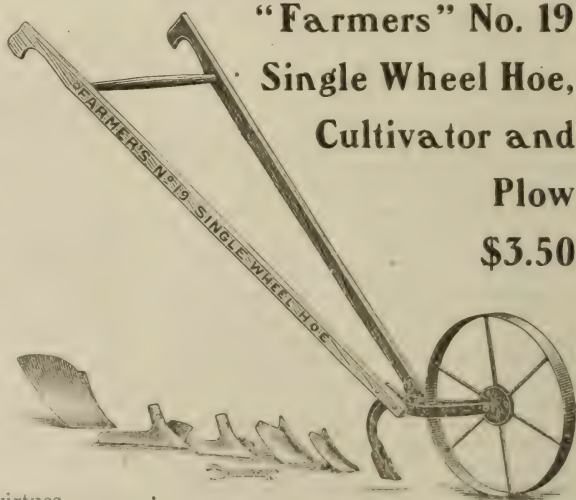
Tulips.—All colors, named varieties, 6, 7 and 8 cents each.

This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the Farmer's Garden Work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.

The Wheel is high and is made with stiff steel rim and spokes, and a combination steel and malleable iron hub.

The Standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy and by means of an adjustable malleable filling piece, the same standard is made to carry perfectly all the steels that come with the machine.

Strength, variety of tools and cheapness are its great virtues.



The Tools are as follows:

A Large Garden Plow of hard steel, smoothly polished, throwing a neat furrow; useful from Spring to Fall for opening, covering and for plowing to and from various crops.

Ten Inch Sweep. This is the latest and best pattern, is thin and is a perfect weed killer, for ten inch rows or over.

Six Inch Sweep. Same pattern as the ten inch, completes the work between six inch rows at one passage and is useful in wider work.

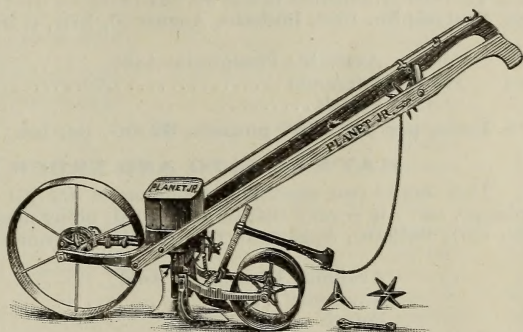
Four Inch Cultivating Tooth. For deep cultivation and for all thorough work.

Two Inch Cultivator Tooth. For still deeper work and for marking out for onion sets, etc.

Planet Jr. No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.

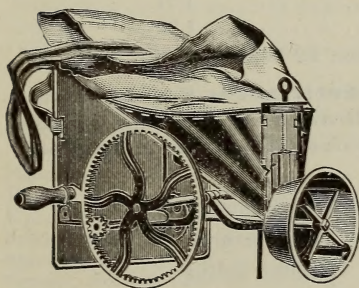
PRICE, \$10.00.

The special advantage of the No. 3 Seeder is that it will sow evenly in drills, it also drops accurately in hills. It can be thrown out of gear instantly and the flow of seed may be instantly shut off; the tool may thus be turned at the end of the row and started in the next without pausing and without wasting seed; it can be quickly set to sow the various kinds of seed accurately, and to sow them the exact thickness desired. It will cover and roll down light or heavy at will, and it will mark the next row at any needed distance, making a clear, distinct line. In a word, it sows the seed any needed depth or thickness, it does it rapidly and perfectly, is simple, strong and easily adjusted and does not get out of order.



Calhoon Hand Seed Sower.

PRICE, \$3.25.



It is what the majority of farmers need. It sows from four to eight acres per hour, at a common walking gait, throwing Wheat and Rye about thirty-three feet wide. Clover, Millet and Hungarian Seed twenty-two feet, and Timothy eighteen feet. The bag and hopper will hold about twenty-two quarts, as much as a man can well carry.

A person unused to sowing by hand can use the machine with perfect success, and do work with greater precision and accuracy than it can be done by any other means whatever.

BUG DEATH is a fine tenacious powder and the most popular insecticide of all. It kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant, gooseberry and tomato worms, etc. Contains no arsenic. Will not wash off. Prevents blight. Increases yield. Improves quality. Practical tests by practical farmers show when Bug Death is used to destroy the Colorado potato beetle or bug that the increased yield gives a profit over and above the cost of Bug Death.

Bug Death is a most excellent plant food. The secret to marvelous success in using Bug Death is to use a sufficient quantity. Those who use Bug Death as directed are sure to be rewarded at harvest time.

Price.—One pound package, 15 cents; 3 pound package, 35 cents; 5 pound package, 50 cents; 12½ pound package, \$1.00; 100 pound keg, \$7.00.

Perfection Shakers, 65 cents each.

Bug Death can be applied dry with our Perfection Shaker or mixed in water and sprayed with any of the sprayers on the market. If desired can be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture. We have testimonials from local farmers which speak in the highest terms of Bug Death.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,

and Jan. 25, 1900.

W. H. May & Son's Brands of Fertilizer.

MAY'S FISH FERTILIZER.

This old established brand we have sold for over twenty-five years. The following Analysis No. 1359, Bulletin, August 20, 1901, is by the Virginia State Chemist:

	Per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.43
Ammonia	2.52
Potash	2.06

Price, per bag, 167 pounds, \$2.00; per ton, 12 bags, \$24.00.

MAY'S POTATO AND TRUCK FERTILIZER.

This brand we especially recommend for all kinds of vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, etc. It is very rich in plant food, being made of select material. Analysis No. 1357, Bulletin, August 20, 1901, by the Virginia State Chemist:

	Per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.40
Ammonia	3.04
Potash	4.85

Price, per bag, 167 pounds, \$2.50; per ton, 12 bags, \$30.00.

MAY'S CORN AND OATS FERTILIZER.

This we sell for use on corn and oats as a medium price fertilizer. Analysis No. 1358, Bulletin, August 20, 1901, by the Virginia State Chemist:

	Per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8.33
Ammonia	1.71
Potash	1.92

Price, per bag, 167 pounds, \$1.50; per ton, 12 bags, \$18.00.

We also Sell the Following Fertilizers: Kainit, Plaster, Ground Bone, Pure Fine Ground Fish, Nitrate Soda, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash, Acid Phosphate or Dissolved South Carolina Rock.



**We
Carry
In Stock
the
Following
Goods**

Buggies,	Wood Pumps,
Cider Mills,	Wheelbarrows,
Corn Shellers,	Rubber Belting,
Disc Harrows,	Leather Belting,
Myer's Hay Tools,	Wrenches, Oilers,
Ohio Feed Cutters,	Myer's Iron Pumps,
Brown Cultivators,	Corn and Cob Mills,
Fish Bros. Wagons,	Churns, Shovels, Rakes,
Studebaker Wagons,	Forks, Hoes, Dirt Scoops,
Steel Lever Harrows,	Singletrees, Doubletrees,
Evans Corn Planters,	Berry Boxes, Farm Bells,
Planet Jr. Garden Tools,	Well Buckets, Grindstones,
Barb Wire, Baling Wire,	Measures, Poultry Netting,
American Field Fencing,	Chain Pumps, Drive Points,
South Bend Chilled Plow,	Scythes, Snaths, Wheat Fans,
Brown Double Shovel Plows,	Garden Hose, Galvanized Pipe,
May's Daisy One-Horse Wagons,	Dump Carts, Push Carts, Trucks,
Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills,	McCormick Binders, Mowers and
Imperial Spring Tooth Harrows,	Rakes.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantities of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

	Quantity per acre.
Barley.....	bushels.. 2
Beans, Dwarf, one quart to 150 feet of drill.....	bushels.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pole, one quart to 200 hills.....	bushel.. $\frac{1}{2}$
Beet, Garden, one ounce to 100 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 10
Mangel, one ounce to 150 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 6
Broom Corn.....	pounds.. 10
Buckwheat.....	bushel.. $\frac{1}{2}$
Cabbage, one ounce to 3,000 plants.....	ounces.. 5
Carrot, two ounces to 250 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cauliflower, one ounce to 3,000 plants.....	ounces.. 5
Celery, one ounce to 10,000 plants.....	ounces.. 4
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	pounds.. 6
Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	pounds.. 8
Medium.....	pounds.. 10
Corn, Sweet, one quart to 500 hills.....	quarts.. 8
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	bushels.. 2
Red Top.....	bushel.. 1
Orchard, Perennial Rye.....	bushels.. 2
Mixed Lawn.....	bushels.. 4
Hungarian and Millet.....	bushel.. $\frac{1}{2}$
Lettuce, one ounce to 250 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 3
Melon, Musk, one ounce to 100 hills.....	pounds.. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Water, one ounce to 25 hills.....	pounds.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nasturtium, one ounce to 50 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 10
Oats.....	bushels.. 2
Onion Seed, one ounce to 200 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 5
for Sets.....	pounds.. 30
Sets, one quart to 20 feet of drill.....	bushels.. 8
Parsnip, one ounce to 250 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 5
Peas, Garden, one quart to 150 feet of drill.....	bushels.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Field.....	bushels.. 2
Potatoes.....	bushels.. 8
Pumpkin, one quart to 300 hills.....	quarts.. 4
Rye.....	bushels.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salsify, one ounce to 60 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 8
Spinach, one ounce to 150 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 10
Squash, Summer, one ounce to 40 hills.....	pounds.. 2
Winter, one ounce to 10 hills.....	pounds.. 3
Tomato, one ounce to 3,000 plants.....	ounces.. 3
Tabacco, one ounce to 5,060 plants.....	ounces.. 2
Turnip, one ounce to 250 feet of drill.....	pounds.. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat.....	bushels.. 1 to 2

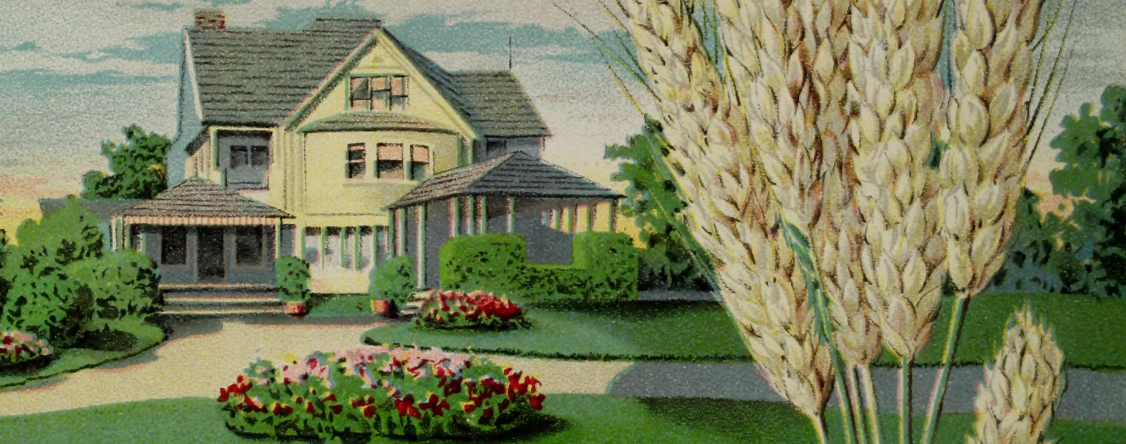
Weights per Bushel in Pounds of Various Articles in the State of Virginia.

See Acts of the Legislature, February 17, 1900.

Apples, Dried.....	28	Millet.....	50
Barley.....	48	Oats.....	32
Beans.....	60	Orchard Grass.....	14
Buckwheat.....	52	Onions.....	57
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14	Peas.....	60
Clover Seed.....	60	Rye.....	44
Corn, Shelled.....	56	Red Top Seed.....	12
On Ear.....	70	Salt.....	50
Corn Meal.....	50	Sweet Potatoes.....	56
Dried Peaches, Peeled.....	40	Timothy Seed.....	45
Unpeeled.....	32	Turnips.....	55
Flax Seed.....	56	Wheat.....	60
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	48	Onion Sets (no law) custom.....	52
Irish Potatoes.....	56		

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Garden and Field
Seeds,
Agricultural Implements,
Fertilizers, Wire,
Wagons and
Everything for the Farm.



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